THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

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No. 1095.] SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond,

BETWEEN

William Harris, adminiſtrator of Francis Thorpe, *Plaintiff,*

AND

Moſes Auſtin & Company, *Def'ts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, *It is ordered,* that the defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

500 Dollars Reward

FOR delivering to the ſubſcriber in the town of Danville, a Mahogany travelling

Writing-Deſk,

With its contents, that was loſt in the month of December, 1794, between the Bird Ordinary in the county of Louiſa, and Danville in the county of Pittſylvania, wrapped up in a Dutch blanket, and containing a few bonds, an invoice of goods with a receipt annexed thereto, alſo, a ſeparate receipt againſt a bond and account for a conſiderable amount, and letters of buſineſs which are of no uſe to any perſon but the ſubſcriber, and if not got be many thouſands loſt to him; and as this deſk has heretofore been advertiſed and a moderate reward offered, and no perſon has diſcovered it to the ſubſcriber, if the contents thereof is ſent to the poſt-maſter, in the town of Danville, the above reward will be paid and no queſtions aſked.

THOS. BARNETT.

April 1, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of truſt from David Roſs, eſq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Moſby, and Geo. Greenhow, in purſuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, truſtees for the creditors of James Dunlop, pl'ff. and David Roſs, def't. in order to raiſe the ſum of 5896 dollars 35 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent. from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further ſum of 3361 dollars 65 cents, with intereſt at 5 per cent. from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expences of ſale, the following

Eſtates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houſes and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or ſuch part of them as may be neceſſary to raiſe the ſaid ſum of money, with intereſt and charges as aforeſaid.

AN Eſtate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by eſtimation 1500 acres, more or leſs, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchaſed by ſaid Roſs of the repreſentatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samuel Richardſon, according to its known boundaries.

An Eſtate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Proſpect*, containing by eſtimation 1200 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joſeph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit. Number 63, on which the Warehouſe is built; 75, on which is a ſtore now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-houſe, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The ſale will be by public auction, and will take place at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Monday the 16th of May next, when one or more of the truſtees will attend and convey to the purchaſer in purſuance of the truſt deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be expoſed to ſale ſeparately, in the order that ſhall appear to the truſtees who may attend the moſt beneficial to the parties intereſted.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 10th April, 1803.

Petersburg Church Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, which will poſitively commence drawing next month, may be had on application at the Office of the Virginia Gazette—price 8 dollars.

Diſcourſe on Education.

ON Saturday the 16th of *April*, J. OGILVIE, at half after 4 o'clock, will deliver in the Capitol, *A Diſcourſe on Juvenile Education*, conſidered as one of the general ſources of ſocial improvement, and as it ſtands related to the purity and permanence of republican principles, and to the knowledge of rational morality; ſome obſervations will alſo be ſuggeſted reſpecting the propriety of extending the phere of female education.

N. B. Occaſional viſitors will be admitted by paying two ſhillings for each viſit.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

CONSISTING of 500 acres—ſituated in Northumberland county, on the river Great Wicomoco. There belongs to it almoſt all the advantages which any tract of land can poſſeſs. It has a landing, at which a veſſel drawing 15 feet water may lie with perfect ſafety, and in twenty yards of the ſhore. Fiſh and oyſters are ſufficiently abundant. In fertility of ſoil, I dare aſſert that it is inferior to none in the Northern Neck. About 300 acres of it is heavily covered with timber, a great part of which is fit for plank.

If any perſon ſhould be diſpoſed to purchaſe it, money or negroes will be taken in payment. One third of the price to be paid when poſſeſſion is given; a ſecond third in twelve months; and the remaining third in two years.

JOHN GORDON,

Northumberland county.

April 13, 1803. 12aw4w‡

By virtue of three ſeparate deeds of truſt, executed on the 28th day of April laſt, by Bartlett Still, to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of his note, for three thouſand three hundred and ſixty two dollars eighty four cents, due the firſt inſtant to Richard S. Hackley & Co. merchants, New-York, will be ſold, at public auction, at the Vendue office of Proſſer & Moncure, for ready money, on Thurſday the 21ſt inſt. at twelve o'clock A. M. the following property, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy and pay the aforeſaid note and neceſſary expences attending ſaid truſt and ſale, viz.—

One TRACT of LAND,

CONTAINING about 200 acres, lying and being in the county of Fluvanna, in the ſtate of Virginia, adjoining the lands of Hezekiah Stone on the Weſt, Richard Nute on the South and Eaſt, & John Mandley on the North, on or near the waters of James River. Another tract or parcel of Land, containing 1000 acres, lying on the waters of the Ohio River, in the Grapefield in the county of Chriſtian, and ſtate of Kentucky, adjoining the lands of Henry Heth, being part of that tract of land granted to Albert Ruſſell by the commonwealth of Virginia in April, 1788. Alſo, that valuable Lot of Ground and Brick Houſe, and all other improvements thereon, lying on the bank of the baſin of the Canal, in the city of Richmond, which he the ſaid Still purchaſed of George Wiſhon, fronting on the ſaid baſin feet, and running back therefrom feet.

Wm. MONCURE, Truſtee.

Richmond, April 4, 1803. tds.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderſon, to ſecure Benjamin Toler, on account of his ſecurityſhip for the ſaid Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinſley, late ſheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for ſale, at public auction, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 27th of the preſent month, (April) at Hanover court-houſe, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

WHEREON the ſaid court-houſe ſtands, (ſubject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing, by eſtimation 700 acres, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Benjamin Toler £.304 2 3, with intereſt on £.130 thereof from the 7th July, 1081, or for any further ſum of money that may appear to be due to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, on the ſaid day of ſale, together with the coſts and charges of executing the ſaid deed of truſt.

The Truſtees.

Hanover, 3d April, 1803. 7t

PHILIP LARUS,

DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for paſt favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profeſſion, and hopes by his aſſiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addreſſed to him, at Mr. Bowler's, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, will be ſtrictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

TAKEN UP

BY the ſubſcriber in the lower end of Goochland county, two ſtray Horſes; one a bay, ſuppoſed to be twelve years old, trots and paces, four feet eight or nine inches high, no perceivable brand, ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſhod before. Appraiſed to nine pounds. The other a ſorrel ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old, trots and gallops, no brand perceivable, near hind foot white, and alſo the off fore foot, and a full blaze face, ſhod before. Appraiſed to nine pounds.

GIDEON HATCHER.

TAKEN UP

BY the ſubſcriber in Charlotte county, the 19th March, 1803, three Eſtrays; one a red and white Steer, about 5 years old this ſpring; marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, with a nick in the right. Appraiſed to fifteen dollars.—One red and white Cow, marked with a nick in the right ear and a croſs in the left; four years old this ſpring. Appraiſed to fifty ſhillings. And one no horned red Steer, three years old this ſpring, marked with a crop in the right ear and underkeel in the left. Appraiſed to ſixty ſhillings. JOEL WATKINS.

3t*

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas E. Pleaſants, bankrupt.

THE commiſſioners in a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas E. Pleaſants, late merchant of the county of Louiſa, intend to meet at their office in the city of Richmond on Saturday the 16th inſt. when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt who have already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are requeſted to attend, in order to chooſe one or more aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, in the place and ſtead of Proſſer and Moncure, two of the aſſignees heretofore appointed, but have refuſed to act.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, April 11, 1803.

To the Members of the Proteſtant and Epiſcopal Churches in Virginia.

BRETHREN,

SUBJECTS of the higheſt importance to our Church demand your ſerious conſideration. We have, therefore, thought it neceſſary, not only to remind you, that the firſt Tueſday in May is the ſtated time for holding annual conventions in the city of Richmond, but alſo to urge you, not to fail in the due election of Deputies for your reſpective pariſhes, and in deſiring their punctual attendance. To the Veſtries, and to all officiating Clergymen of our own Church, we moreover recommend, that they do, in an eſpecial manner, endeavor to further the neceſſary means of attaining a full convention; and that we intreat every ſuch Clergyman, in the great criſis of our Church, to conſider it as their bounden duty, perſonally to attend, and aſſiſt in joint conſideration upon ſuch matters as will be laid before the convention.

James Madiſon, Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in Virginia.

Robt. Andrews, Joſeph Prentis, Jas. Henderſon, C. Travis, Members of the ſtanding committee.

UNION TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public that he is now in poſſeſſion of that well known ſtand, ſo long and ſo juſtly conſidered the moſt elegible in town, for the purpoſe for which he intends it; its ſituation as a Coffee-Houſe, ſtands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Poſt-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, muſt always render it an object to thoſe gentlemen who have public buſineſs to tranſact, while its elevated ſituation in the moſt deſirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who conſult their own comfort. Theſe local advantages joined to the ſtrict attention which he intends always to beſtow, will, he flatters himſelf, inſure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to deſerve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

Bonds due at the Cuſtom-

Houſe Richmond, in the month of April, become payable on the following days to wit:

Ship Octavia,	April 17.
Columbus,	5.
Chriſtopher,	20.
Endymion,	28.
Lovely Laſs,	28.
Alexander, (McIntoſh)	10.
Sloop Little Jim,	4.

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Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf

For Sale or Rent, a commodious two ſtory DWELLING-HOUSE,

SITUATE on the main ſtreet of Richmond, juſt above Doctor M'Clurg's, with ſeven rooms, five with fire places, a good cellar and kitchen; there is beſides an out houſe with two rooms, one planked floored; and a Smoke-Houſe. A fine ſtream of water runs through and may be made to water every part of the lot, which is completely incloſed. The neceſſary repairs will be finiſhed, and the houſe ready to be occupied by the firſt of April. For terms apply to

A. BLAIR.

March 24, 1803.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, Wm. Mackenzie, *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

Richmond Mills.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr ſtones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne ſtones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might ariſe from delay and difference of meaſures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the buſhel, and a ſupply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loſs of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the intereſt of thoſe who keep horſes, to have all their corn ground.

As the ſubſcriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpoſe of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the beſt corn only, and none but ſuch as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general ſatisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn depoſited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as poſſible.

January 1ſt, 1803.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from ſixty to

100 Rations,

ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joſeph Anthony,*

BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed aſſignee of the eſtate and effects of Joſeph Anthony Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Aſſignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tueſday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock courſe, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subſcribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of ſtarting.—To this ſweepſtake there are three ſubſcribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The ſubſcription to be kept open until the firſt day of April. Gentlemen who wiſh to become ſubſcribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwiſe.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to weights.

On the third day, a purſe of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is alſo a ſubſcription opened for a ſweepſtake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongſt the ſubſcribers, and to be run for, after the colt ſweepſtake is run on the firſt day. Good Stables and litter furniſhed at the ground for race horſes.

WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every perſon on horſe back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themſelves, come in free.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange diſtrict court. Bond and good ſecurity will be required. Alſo, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court-houſe, on the ſame terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803: 3m.

10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Friday the 14th day of January, 1803, from the plantation of Charles Edwards, dec. in King William county,

TONEY,

A mulatto man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high or there about; had on when he went away a white woollen Virginia cloth coat and pantaloons. I ſuppoſe he is in the neighborhood of Mrs. Sutton of Middleſex, as he came from that eſtate. I forewarn all perſons from harboring or employing him and all maſters of veſſels from taking him, out of the ſtate. I will give the above reward to any perſon that will deliver him to me in the aforeſaid county, or ſecured in any jail in this ſtate ſo that I get him.

DAVID L. SMITH,

Committee to the Eſtate of Charles Edwards, decaſed.

March 16, 1803. 4t

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS,
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouſe.—This Land is conſidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at leaſt 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it clear'd. As it is preſumed that no one would become a purchaſer without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription of ſaid land is deemed unneceſſary. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to *William Lindſay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouſe, or myſelf in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CONCERNING NEW-ORLEANS.

(No. VI.)

In every view in which the subject can be considered, it appears to me that there is no reason to fear a war, unless it should be provoked by ourselves. So far as occurrences have happened, I am far from thinking that we can be justified in any offensive measures at present. The inhabitants of the western waters, who are most immediately interested in the maintainance of a good understanding, ought to be patient. It is their wisest policy. It is true that they can, if they please, take violent possession of the whole country; but this would bring them into a war with France. France could very easily block up their trade, so that their produce would not be more valuable at New-Orleans, than it is in their own barns. In such a case, they would be cut off from the Ocean by a few frigates, unless aided by the eastern states; and even if this should be the case, France could increase her force so as to deprive the people of this feeble aid. Finally the invaders would be compelled, either to submit to the will of France, or to seek assistance from Great Britain. If they should succeed in such a design, it would be upon terms which cannot place them in a better situation, than that which they have every reason to expect, by leaving things to take their natural course.

In the mean time, war, with its concomitants, will deprive them of many valuable lives, a great deal of money, and of every commercial advantage. Before I proceed, I cannot help asking what sort of politicians they are who do not foresee all this; and what must be the principles of those who do see it, and still endeavor to plunge their country into so great a calamity?

There are many who say that our treaty, which secured the right of deposit at New-Orleans, has been broken by the Spaniards, and that therefore we should consider the act of the intendant as a justifiable cause of war. In the first place, I deny that the act of the intendant, without an explanation, even admitting that the country had not been ceded to the French, could justify a war. But when we consider that he daily expects the arrival of the French, to whom the whole province is to be surrendered, there is nothing to support the opinion.

I will elucidate my opinion by a plain case, which will be very familiar to the people of the southern states. A and B are rich planters. They possess adjoining plantations, which are under the direction of overseers. A sells his plantation to C, but reserves the possession until he finishes his crop. In the mean time, the overseer of A pulls down a common fence, or exposes B to some other injury. I ask whether the act of the overseer of A, under such circumstances, entitles B to demand reparation from C the purchaser, for injuries which were perpetrated before C or his representative obtained possession? Every man of common understanding must at once see the ridiculous figure which B would make in a court of justice, with such a claim. Let the same principles apply to the present question; let A be considered as Spain, B as the United States, and C as France, and the wisest casuist or quibbler cannot make the shade of difference.

There are many politicians who confound the right of navigating the Mississippi, with the right of deposit at New-Orleans. The questions are very different, and depend upon very different principles. The right of navigating the river is natural. It appertains of course to the inhabitants above. All their vessels have the privilege of going to sea, without the approbation of those who possess or may possess the shores. If any obstruction was given to the free exercise of this right, it would be a justifiable cause of war. The American government and the American people in such a case, should hasten to repel force by force, and to secure the right by the sword.

The right of deposit at New-Orleans, is not a natural right. It has been obtained by treaty. A treaty between nations is no more in its consequences, than a bargain between individuals. If either party should fail to comply with every article of the treaty, it would afford to the opposite party, the right of avoiding all the rest. Such an event would leave the parties to stand as they did before the treaty was made. If the Spaniards, or the Americans, or both, should break the treaty which secured to our citizens the right of deposit;—if circumstances should totally destroy every claim of that sort, it could not affect the right of navigating the Mississippi. New-Orleans certainly belongs to another nation, and it was optional with that nation or its predecessors to make a treaty allowing the deposit or not. It was a favor which the Americans were glad to obtain, and now when it is suspended, it appears to be highly important to manifest a temper which might induce those who are about to possess it, not to withhold it altogether. I am far from thinking that this will happen. But if it should, I am persuaded that such a determination will proceed in a great measure from the restless, ambitious and war-like declarations which have been made, by our own people, and published in our newspapers.

It ought never to be forgotten that the United States is a great federal republic; that two of the most important pursuits of a republican people should be peace and justice. Let it be remembered that a war, besides producing innumerable evils, would require mighty armies; that the persons who are best calculated to command armies, are not always the friends to general liberty—their occupation is hostile to the sentiment; and it is not absolutely certain, that our future generals would, at the end of the war, calmly resign their high distinctions. The swords which had been unsheathed to secure our rights and revenge our quarrels, might be made the instruments of usurpation and tyranny. Ancient and modern history afford so many examples, that it would be an insult to the reader's understanding to quote a single fact.

When kings and princes wish to go to war, they can always find a pretext; but a republic should always consider that a war should be the last alternative. Very soon after the great Frederick of Prussia took possession of the throne, he made war upon Maria Theresa, empress of Germany and queen of Hungary.—The reason which he gave was as follows:

"The excellence of my troops, the fullness of my treasury, the vivacity of my character, and the desire that the world should talk about me, was the reason which induced me to declare war against Maria Theresa."

If it should hereafter be found that Bonaparte seeks for some pretext to go to war with the United States; if he is not satisfied with the splendor of his unrivalled name, and his immense power; if his insatiable ambition pants for universal dominion; our quarrel will be embraced with enthusiasm. There is not a man of honest and honorable sentiments, either in this or any other country, who will not be excited in our favor. Not a nation in Europe who will look tamely on, and leave us to the unequal contest.

My arguments, I am convinced, present an unpleasing picture to those ardent and discontented spirits, which pant for war; which have no enjoyments in the sunshine of peace. The splendid achievements and high renown of a Washington, a Frederick, a Bonaparte, a Moreau, and a thousand others, all rise before them. The dangers and sacrifices are all forgotten.

When writing for the information and benefit of my fellow citizens, I disclaim all unkindness. I contemplate the countless scenes of misery and wretchedness which are to be produced, with numberless deaths and losses. I view the country in a state of oppression and taxation; the young men allured or forced into the ranks; parents bewailing the loss of their sons; agriculture suspended; commerce destroyed; produce without a market; industry without a stimulus; and an universal state of doubt and uncertainty, with the mingled sensations of hope and despair. And for what? Is it to gratify a dishonest, an ambitious, an avaricious desire of obtaining the lands of our neighbours by fraud or by force, when we have more than can be occupied? Or for the gratification of a few discontented and ambitious men, who hope to obtain military commands and renown? Let all this be contrasted with a state of peace, agriculture and commerce, and what man who is a friend to the happiness and prosperity of his country, will not bewail even the prospect?

If such a war, and for such purposes, as contemplated by the advocates for Mr. Ross's resolution, they not only deserve the opposition, but the abhorrence of all America. Without pretending to know the real motive of Mr. Ross, or any other man, I have predicated my arguments upon what appeared to be the truth and merits of the subject. The elucidation which I have made appears to me to be rational. If my facts are true, the inferances must be unanswerable.

If Mr. Ross, as his opponents have pretended, is a wolf in sheep's clothing; if he wished to gratify some capricious notion, disappointed ambition, or political intrigue, by plunging us into a war where we had much to lose, and without sufficient cause, then indeed, the writer of this would be not only among the last, but the very last man in the United States, who would give to him the voice of approbation or justification.

FALKLAND.

(To be continued.)

TO THE PRINTER OF THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. IX.)

I have now considered the benefits, that will arise to France from the mines and vegetable productions of Louisiana. It remains to examine the third, and probably the most important source of riches which Bonaparte has in contemplation from the possession of this province. This is a commerce with China, by the medium of Louisiana, from the North West coast of America.

There has been no point more disputed, than the policy of a trade between the nations of Europe and the East.—Those who are enemies to an Indian commerce, advance the following reasons. They say that the productions of China and Indostan tend to effeminate and enervate the European constitution, which nature has fitted to the produce of colder climates. That an Indian trade is attended with a considerable loss of men. That it checks industry, and is a nursery for profligacy and debauch; and finally, that it lessens the general stock of money.

To these objections it may be replied that in a land of freedom, every individual should be at liberty to conduct himself as his inclination may suggest, provided his actions be not immediately injurious to society. That he should have full liberty to traffic and trade with any country or people who are not the enemies of his fellow citizens; and that he ought not to be debarred from engaging in any business, not criminal; nor from living according to what manners or habits his fancy may incline him, provided they be not inconsistent with the properties and liberties of others. If the accidents attending sea voyages prove fatal to many of the European sailors; the riches imported by the survivors, tend to encourage the culture of the lands, and the establishment of manufactories; by which means the population becomes so much more increased, that they are able to spare the few unfortunate victims, who have been doomed to rest in the bed of the Ocean. If it be true, as some will have it, that the Indian trade has put a stop to several of the European labours, it has given rise to many more. It has introduced into the West Indies, and into this country, the culture of sugar, coffee and indigo. In Germany, it has given rise to the manufacture of very fine China. In Switzerland, and in Scotland, it has occasioned the establishment of manufactories of muslins, and worked calicoes, similar to those of Bengal. In short, for many of the most useful modern discoveries in workmanship, we are indebted to India.

But if this had not been the case, if a trade with India were proved to be injurious to European nations, it would be prudent and politic in France, as she is now circumstanced, with regard to Britain, to carry it on so long as the latter, her rival in commerce, were engaged in it. The question with France ought not to be, whether an Indian trade is advantageous or disadvantageous to Europe—but, which is the easiest and most convenient mode of traffic with the East.—To undersell the English in the market of Indian commodities with foreign nations, should be the study and aim of France. This can only be done, by having an easier and shorter way of exchanging the produce of France or her colonies, with that of China.

Great Britain has been for some time aware that France had this in view. Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt opened her eyes in this respect. The principal motive for that eccentric expedition, was doubtless to facilitate the commerce between France and India, and not the advantages which would result from the mere possession of Egypt. These were trivial, and could not have been so important to France, as to risk the loss of a fleet, and an army of thirty thousand men. India was the object, and not Egypt. Had France succeeded in her project, she would have been able to have imported the produce of Asia into the kingdoms of Europe, and into America, cheaper and more expeditiously, than the East India Company of Great Britain could, by the tedious navigation round the Cape of Good Hope.

Great Britain turned her attention to another way of Indian conveyance, and perhaps the most natural and best adapted to her situation. This is through her possessions in Canada, by the river St. Laurence and the Canadian Lakes, which make nearly a navigable communication between that river and Nootka Sound. The travels of Sir Alexander McKenzie have fully proved that this is not only practicable, but will in time be the most advantageous line of Indian commerce for England. The enterprising and inventive mind of Bonaparte has no doubt seized the same idea, and has already planned a mode of river navigation from New-Orleans to the western shore of the continent of America.

The idea of an Indian trade, by the medium of Louisiana, will doubtless appear chimerical to many, whose minds are incapable of conceiving the extent and magnitude of the plans that Bonaparte has projected for enriching France, and making that country the mistress of the world. We in America, unaccustomed to the policy of European courts, imagine all the promises which are made by the ministers of foreign powers to be candid, open and destitute of deceit.—Unacquainted with diplomatic intrigue, we take for granted all they tell us, and give the same credit to the Marquis de Casa and Mr. Pichon, as we would do to any of our own representatives in congress. A little time will however remove the fatal delusion, and unfold the conspiracy which is forming against our commerce; as also open the eyes of our executive, to the dangers that threaten it.

PERTINAX.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. GRISWOLD's SPEECH.

Introductory to his resolution to instruct the committee of ways and means to investigate the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund: delivered in the house of representatives of the United States,

Wednesday, March 2, 1803.

Mr. Speaker,

I hold in my hand a resolution which I attempted yesterday to submit to the consideration of the house, but was then prevented, by a preference which it was thought proper to give to other business. To this resolution I beg leave at this time to call your attention, and I trust the importance of the subject which it involves, will induce gentlemen to give it a consideration. As I meutioned yesterday, the resolution proposes an investigation of the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, who received in the course of the last year more than ten millions of the public money to be applied to the discharge of the principal and interest of the public debt, but those accounts have been rendered with so much uncertainty as to leave it doubtful whether the money has been applied or the law regarded. For the purpose of ascertaining whether this has been done, I propose to instruct the committee of ways and means to examine the report of the commissioners and to report to the house; and altho' I regret that so much a time will be allowed for examination, yet when it is recollected that the report has already been several weeks before the committee, and no apparent progress has been made by them, I trust that it will not be thought extraordinary, that I should endeavor, even at this late period of the session, to stimulate their investigation by new instructions.

It may be proper further to observe, that the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Randolph) has been long apprized of the objections which have been made to the report of the commissions, and probably has long since consulted with the acting officer of the board, and will be prepared to make a report.—The journals of the house will show that the commissions made their report on the 7th day of Feb. and it will be recollected that as soon as it was printed and laid on our tables, upon a motion which I had the honor at that time of submitting, the house referred the report to the committee of Ways and Means, and the chairman of that committee, will recollect that on the same or the succeeding day I stated to him the objections which appeared against the report. Under these circumstances we may expect a report from the committee before the close of the session; but even if this should not take place it may be useful to call the particular attention of the members of the house to a subject which can only be fully elucidated by calculations in the closet, and gentlemen will then be induced, at their leisure, to make the investigation for themselves.—But before I read the resolution in my place, or offer it to the house, I will take the liberty of explaining the objects to which I think the attention of the committee ought to be particularly directed, and will point out some of the objections which arise to the proceedings of the commissioners and to their accounts.

The provisions of the law of the last session entitled, "An act to provide for the redemption of the whole public debt" cannot, I presume, be forgotten by the house. On this law it is necessary only to observe, that the commissioners of the sinking fund, were authorised to receive in each year from the revenue from impost and tonnage, a sum which when added to the receipts from certain branches of the sinking fund, should form an aggregate of 7,300,000 dollars, and it was made the duty of the commissioners to apply this sum "yearly and every year" to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt. The duty of the commissioners has not only been thus clearly defined, but it is fresh in the recollection of every member of the house, that in the discussion which took place on this floor upon the passage of the law in question, it was confidently asserted that the commissioners would faithfully and literally execute the law, that we might be assured that they would apply in each year the fund of 7,300,000 dols. to the principal and interest of the debt. An examination of the report of the commissioners will show how far these promises have been executed.

By the report, it appears that the commissioners received in the year 1802, the appropriations for that year, amounting as already observed to

Dolls. 7, 30,0000

But they have applied to the payment of the debt from the foregoing fund the following sums only, that is to say,

For interest on the whole debt for the year 1802,	4,065,738 47
For account of a debt due to the bank,	2,400
For instalments of the Dutch debt for the year 1802,	1,344,000
For reimbursements of 6 per cent. and deferred stock estimated at	1,117,869 37
	6,530,007 84

Leaving a balance in their hands unapplied and unaccounted for of dolls. 769,992 16

It must be permitted again to repeat, that it was made expressly the duty of the commissioners to apply within the year this fund of 7,300,000 dolls. to the interest and principal of the debt, and to observe that it has not been done, if credit is to be given to their own report; and I hope the committee will, in their report, inform the house why the law has not been executed.

If it should be imagined by any gentleman present, that the payment made to the bank, from the sales of the bank shares, may be considered as a payment from the fund of dolls. 7,300,000, it will only be necessary for those gentlemen (if any such there be) to turn to the law, and to the report of the commissioners, and they will be satisfied that the law could not warrant the commissioners, nor have they claimed that the proceeds of those sales composed any part of the fund of 7,300,000 dollars, but on the contrary have not only sold the bank shares and applied the proceeds to pay the bank, but have, in addition, claimed and received from the Treasury the whole sum of 7,300,000 dollars, under the law of the last sesion, and without applying it as has been already stated.

It can scarcely be necessary to observe, that the remittances which may have been made to Holland to meet the instalments of the Dutch debt for the current year cannot be considered as a payment of debt in the year 1802, or as a legal application of any part of the fund of dollars 7,300,000 for the year 1802.—For as the law requires that the payment of dollars 7,300,000 shall be made in each year, a provision to meet an instalment falling due in a subsequent year, can be no payment within the year; and as the fund of dollars 7,300,000 was actually received for the year 1802, it was clearly their duty to apply it within the year.

There are other parts of the report which require investigation, and to some of which I request the attention of the house. It will be found in page 6 of the report, that the commissioners have charged dollars 4,065,738 47 cents, as a payment for the interest which accrued on the whole debt, for the year 1802.—This charge may be correct, but it does not agree with the treasury accounts, and there must be an error somewhere.

In the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest of the the domestic debt is stated to be	3,470,259 75
In the report of the Secretary of last year the interest of the Dutch debt for the year 1802, is stated to be	476,931 00
Forming an aggregate of	3,947,199 75

By comparing this aggregate with the charge of the commissioners, it will be found that their account of interest exceeds the treasury account by dolls. 118,539 , 9 cts. It appeared to me probible, that the secretary had made the mistake in stating the interest upon the domstic debt, and had, perhaps, omitted to charge the interest up-

on the debt due to the bank, which, as appears by the report of the commissioners, amounted to dolls, 162,025. But when this sum is added to the aggregate of the treasury account of interest, it will be found that the result exceeds the commissioners account by dolls. 43,477 28 cents, so that this conjecture cannot explain the difficulty. The confusion and uncertainty which appears in the different accounts which relate to the interest of the debt, is the most unfortunate, because we are not only prevented from knowing what the true amount of interest on each description of debt is, but are left in a state of uncertainty in relation to the aggregate of interest, and of course cannot say whether the commissioners have charged too much or too little.—The importance of receiving correct and detailed accounts of those large payments by the public agents, is too apparent to require any remark from me to inpress its necessity on the house; and it is a circumstance which has surprised me as much as any other in this report, that in a case which is attended with so little difficulty, the commissioners, instead of stating in detail the interest upon each description of the debt, as it was their duty to do, and in that way furnishing us with the means of pursuing their calculation, have only sent us a gross amount, disagreeing with the treasury account, without furnishing a single datum from which we can ascertain the truth or falsehood of the charge. Before I close my remarks upon this part of the account, it may not be improper to notice, that the accounts of last year in regard to the interest of the Dutch debt, did not agree with each other. In one part of the report of the secretary, in the table marked P. the interest on the Dutch debt for the year 1802, is stated to be 4,606,931 dollars.—And in the same report in table R. the interest for the same period is stated to be only guilders 1,145,150, equal to dollars 458,100. Nor will this disagreement be reconciled by adding to the amount of interest in table R. the premium and commissions for 1802 upon the Dutch debt; and considering those charges as interest.—Those commissions &c. amounted to guilders 59,277 10 stivers, equal to dollars 23,831, and if added to the interest, will produce an aggregate which exceeds the interest in table P. by six thousand dollars. In short, it is impossible to examine this account of interest in any direction, without finding ourselves perplexed either by errors or uncertainties.

The general account of the commissioners is liable to objections of a nature equally, if not more serious and important. It appears by the report, that in the year 1802, the commissioners received in cash from the treasury, the sum of

	dolls.	9,372,752 28
Likewise an unexpended balance in Holland, at the close of the year 1801 and which came to their hands in 1802—guilders 2,313,846 9 stivers equal to		925,538 60
Forming an aggregate for which the commissioners were bound to account of		10,298,290 88
By their own account they have made the following payments, that is to say:		
For interest on the public debt,	4,065,738 47	
For instalment of the foreign debt, and a debt due the bank,	2,634,000	
For reimbursement of the 6 per cent. and deferred stock, estimated at	1,117,869 37	
Aggregate,	dolls. 7,817,607	84
which deducted from the amount leaves a balance for which no certain account has been rendered of		2,480,783 04

(Remainder in our next.)

NOTICE.

WAS stored with the subscriber, on storage, one HOGSHEAD TOBACCO, the 21st June, 1801; both heads out; of course the number could not be ascertained; Lynch's inspection, 1210lbs. tare, 1320lbs. nett. The owner, proving property and paying customary storage and other charges, the tobacco will be delivered,

Benjamin Stetson.

Richmond, April 15, 1803.

WH HAS FOR SALE,

BAR IRON
Nail Rods,
German and blistered Steel,
2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d & 20d Nails,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ladies' Kid & Morocco Slippers,
Men's fine & coarse Shoes,
Misses' and Boy's Shoes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Hyson & Imperial Tea,
French Brandy,
W. India and N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Coffee,
30 elegant Tea Caddies.

[12aw6t.]

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—
—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Harriot, Meckins, New-York.
Maryland, Bryan, do.
Hornet, Currel, Norfolk.
Sloop Friendship, Goodwin, do.
Sophia, Gray, do.
Drummond, Kent, Baltimore.
Dolphin, Howe, Barnstable.
Fly, Chapman, Norfolk.
Sally, Spenier, E. Greenwich.

—CLEARED—

Brig Polly, Kelly, Boston.
Sch'r. Belvidere, Potter, New-York.
Pearl, Thompson, do.
Success, Fisher, Philadelphia.
Nancy, Black, Norfolk.
Nancy, Addison, Norfolk.
Address, Church, New-York.
Commerce, Butler, Providence.
Harriot, Meckins, New-York.
Sloop Olive Branch, Pearson, Philadelphia.
Hiram, Borden, Newport.
Comet, Johnston, Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, about six o'clock in the morning, a duel took place between Mr. Wyndham Grymes and Mr. —— Terrell, two young gentlemen of this city, engaged in the study of the law. There were two discharges of pistols, and upon the second fire, Mr. Grymes received a ball in the groin, which it is apprehended will prove mortal. We regret very much the fate of Mr. Grymes, who is a young man generally beloved—We are in hopes that this melancholy catastrophe will tend to restore this city to more tranquility than we have experienced for a *considerable time past.*

In the letters which passed between Mr. Skelton Jones and Major Holloway, published in our last, several errors of the press, through hurry of business, escaped our observation. In order to do justice to the parties, we cannot refuse publicity to the following from Mr. Jones.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

As David Holloway has published in your paper two notes which passed between us, and a quotation from the Examiner of the 2d of this month, you cannot in justice refuse me the same medium for the publication of what I conceive to be correct.

I am aware of the little interest which such contests are calculated to excite; I shall therefore endeavour to be as concise as possible.

In the first place, as to the quotation from the Examiner, in which it is asserted that the Editor of that paper was not the author of Pelopidas—I do again most positively assert, that none of those essays were written by Meriwether Jones, Editor of the Examiner. Holloway's addressing me as "one of the Editors of the Examiner," only proves that he is a fool, in addition to his other contemptible qualities.

As to the provocation given me, it is sufficient to observe, to gentlemen, and men of honor, *and to such only I address myself*, that Holloway called in question my veracity. His conduct at the election was generally exceptionable; and I exposed him in the Examiner, in a manner which I thought he deserved, under the signature of "PELOPIDAS." Holloway called at the office of the Examiner to enquire the author, while I was absent. On my return I was informed of it. It was natural to suppose, considering the manner in which he had been spoken of in the Examiner, that Holloway's object was to call on the author for satisfaction. I therefore sent him the note which he has published. In that note there are some errors of the press, and the words "regular attack" occur instead of *vulgar attack*, as it is in the original. I hourly expected to receive a communication from Holloway, handed by a proper person. However, about three hours afterwards, I received a note *by a negro*, like that which he has published, except some errors of orthography, which, however, were to be expected. In a succeeding Examiner, I again exposed, with just severity, the insolence and cowardice of Holloway—wishing to call him out. But I was unsuccessful. *Other circumstances have since occurred, which furnish me with demonstration of what I before asserted.* I do therefore, *for the third time*, pronounce DAVID HOLLOWAY to be A CONTEMPTIBLE COWARD.

SKELTON JONES.

Richmond, April 15, 1803.

Captain Calvert of the Maria, arrived at Philadelphia in 35 days from Gibraltar, brings dispatches from Consul Levino.—While at the Rock, it was reported that lieut. Sterret, of the Enterprize, had taken a prize having Tripolitan property on board. It was not officially known at Gibraltar, that Algiers had declared war against France. A rumour to that effect prevailed previous to capt. C's sailing.—No accounts were received of the loss of an American frigate. The Adams was at Gibraltar, and he John Adams was on her way to Malta. *Phil. Gaz.*

From a London Paper, of Feb. 17.

The Greek manuscripts brought by Mr. [illegible] of Jesus college, Cambridge, from Patmos, Naxos, and other parts of Greece, and from Constantinople, are as follow!

From Patmos—1 The Works of Plato, most beautiful written upon vellum, in folio. The Scholia, in minute capitals. The Colophon proves that it was written by John, the Calligraph, for Arethas, the deacon of Patrae, for 13 Byzantine Numi, in the 14th year of the indiction, and the 6440th of the world (A. C. 896) in the reign of Leo, son of Basilius—2 Lexicon of St. Cyril, of Alexandria—3 Greek Poetry, accompanied by ancient Greek musical notes—4 ditto ditto—5 The works of Gregory of Nazienzen.

From Naxos—Copies of the gospels, in capitals, of very ancient date.

From Mount Athos—1 The orations of Demosthenes—2 The works of ten Attican orators, some of which not hitherto known.

From Constantinople—The works of Dionisius the Areopagite, with a curious and learned commentary, written on vellum, in folio, 2 complete copies of the gospels, written in the 8th century—3, 4, 5, 6, various copies of the gospels and of the epistles, and acts of the Apostles, of different dates—7 The works of Philip the hermit.—8 Dialogues of Theodore the Syracusan—9 A work on the Greek Gramar—10, 11, 12, The writings of commentators on the gospels, and the earliest father on the church—14 do. ditto—15 The works of Phile, on animals.

Of Plato, which Professor Porson calls a monument of literature, it may be well to add, that it is the oldest Greek manuscript in the world with an express date. Dorville (on Charlton, p. 49,50) had in his possession a manuscript of Euclid, written in the preceding year. Montfancon mentions (Paleographia, p. 52) having seen a Greek MS. six years older; but these have now disappeared. The professor has been long occupied in copying, with infinite labour, the Scholia;—and has discovered by that means, passages from Greek plays, and from poets, that were lost.

The epidemic disorder prevailing in Paris is thus described in an English print:——This disorder is a catarrhal cough, accompanied by fever and spitting of blood. Several physicians ordered bleeding; but this in almost every instance, proved fatal. The common people there call it "*La Grippie,*" and falsely attribute the contagion to the persons returned from St. Domingo. The number of deaths during the month of January last, was the quadruple of that in January 1802.

The following letter affords some interesting particulars respecting the fatal progress of this disorder.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, February 12.

"It is scarcely possible to furnish you with news or entertainment in the present state of the capital. The mortality by which it is desolated may be said almost to exceed the bounds of credibility.—Within the last ten days I have been assured from an official quarter, the number of interments has amounted to 400 per diem on the average, or 4000 in the whole of that term. Several persons distinguished for their birth or their character are upon this funeral list. Saint Lambert, who was distinguished by the title of The Thomson of France; Casi, the poet, the author of *Gli Animali Parlanti*; Laharb, who here stood high in the Political world, and who formerly read lectures in London on the Belle letters—Laland, the celebrated astronomer; and the Abbe Delille, a poet of resplendent merit, have already dropt into the tomb, or are given over by their physicians within that short period.—Every family is in mourning, and there is scarcely one individual in ten who has not been in some degree attacked. What is extremely singular is that the strangers in Paris have almost wholly escaped this desperate contagion.

In the midst of this calamitous scene, the characteristic gaiety, or rather the sensibility of the lower order of Parisians, has not failed to develope itself as usual. They have given to the disorder the title of *La Grippe;* it has under this title been made "the sad burthen of a merry song!" The ballad singers have their audiences in every street, and it is no uncommon thing to see, "whilst frequent hearses blacken all the way," the mob divide itself, in order to suffer the melancholy processions to pass, and again to form themselves *en groupe* to hear the *mauvaises plaisanteries* of their favorite ballads! Those of a higher order partake in some degree of this spirit and temper. I was speaking but yesterday to a Parisian of some distinction on this subject, and remarked with some surprise, that foreigners had so singularly escaped from the distemper. His answer was curious—"*La revolution, disoit il nous a rendus egoistes que nous gardons pour nous, inaqu' à La Grippe.*" The revolution, sir, has rendered us so selfish, that we keep every thing to ourselves, even La Grippe." [Balt. Fed. Gazette

☞ B. HENFREY presents his most grateful thanks (notwithstanding he has received no emolument) to the subscribers to the Light-House, and informs them that he expects to return to Richmond by the 1st of May, when he purposes making the improvement to the Light-House that has been agreed upon. He has much satisfaction in informing the respectable citizens who have sanctioned his discovery, that he has made an improvement, by which he can produce more light from the same quantity of fuel, without adding to the expence. This is progressing, and consequently proves, that the discovery is capable of great improvement, and may by perseverance be made to answer the valuable purposes which men of science have thought it capable of.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 11th May, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the subscribers, all the remaining effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of

LAMP-BLACK,

In hhds. and a variety of other articles.

Also, sundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suggested by the said Thompson to be Consignments—viz.

ROSE BLANKETS,
TURKEY COTTON,
TWINE,
MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
GREAT COATS,
BREECHES,
WAISTCOATS,
DOLLS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
SWANSDOWN, &c.
PLATED CANDLESTICKS,
GILT WATCHES,
RAZORS, LANCETS,
PENKNIVES,
BUTTON & BUTTON Moulds,
SCOTCH SNUFF,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
WHITE LEAD,
PRUNES, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of the leafe of a HOUSE on the main street on Shockoe-Hill, which expires on the 26th May, 1806. Possession will be given on first July next.

Also, a LOT of LAND containing four acres, and lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du Val's village.

Also, 5 half acre LOTS in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plot made by William C. Payne for William Du-Val, and number. 66, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

The titles will be made, and SIX months credit allowed the purchasers on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the Assignees.

Taylor & Brown,
Auctioneers.

APRIL 13, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday the 20th of May next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of A. R. Robertson, deceased.

THIS land lies on the Waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond. The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of the purchasers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors of A.
Henry E. Coleman, } R. Robertson.

March 30, 1803. 3t.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

Richmond, April 5, 1803. 1awtf.

FOR SALE,

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, in King William county, one on Mattapony river, containing about 800 acres, and distant from Aylett's warehouse three miles; There is on this plantation a small dwelling house, with some few out houses; there is a tolerable good peach and apple orchard now bearing, beside about 500 young trees. There is also on this plantation a valuable mill seat, and the land is excellent for wheat and corn. The other tract, about four miles distant from Hanover town, and five from Aylett's warehouse, containing 560 acres, and is one of the best forest plantations in the county. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more particular description of the lands, as it is presumed no person will purchase without first viewing.

law tf

Robert Temple.

GEORGE WASTON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the support which his OYSTER-HOUSE has received through the last season; and as that season is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furnish through the ensuing summer, at all hours of the day, nice *Relishes*, accompanied by good *Beer*, and the best *Ice Punch*, made of arrack, or otherwise, as may be wished.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Edward Robinson, will be exposed to sale, at auction, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on the 16th day of next month,

682 Acres of Land,

LYING in the county of Cumberland, being the tract of land on which the said Edward Robinson now lives; to satisfy a debt due from the said Robinson to Charles Copland.

John Sheppard,
Surviving Trustee.

April 16, 1803. 3w.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

Wm. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

Pursuant to a law of the last session of Assembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,

Six per cent. Stock of the United States,

2396 Dollars 11 Cents,

of Deferred Six per cent. and

28,814 Dollars 58 Cents

of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the state of Virginia; persons inclined to purchase will please to make their propositions by letter, or otherwise, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, Treasury Office, March 11, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ey.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

WANTED,

A Native Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

The Celebrated Running HORSE,

CLIFDEN.

Imported from England by Doctor Wm Thornton, of Washington City;

WILL Stand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence the 10th of March and expire the 10th of Auguſt) at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, near Bevill and Goode's bridges, and will be let to mares at twenty-five dollars, but twenty will be received in full diſcharge thereof, if paid within the ſeaſon, with half a dollar to the groom. Good and extenſive paſturage, well ſet with clover, and the board of boys ſent with mares, gratis, but I will not be reſponſible for eſcapes or accidents. Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh their mares fed may be furniſh-with grain at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent.

CLIFDEN is a horſe of a very fine form, uniting beauty and uncommon ſtrength; is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be beſt known by exhibiting his performances. He is a remarkable ſure foal getter, and his colts are eſteemed equal to any on the continent for ſize and compact form. THOMAS BRANCH.

Cheſterfield, March 3, 1803.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and ſold to Sir John Lade for five hundred guineas untried; he is from the very beſt ſtock in England, having deſcended on both ſides from Old Matchem, who covered at fifty guineas a mare for the nine laſt years of his life. In 1792 at five years old, he won ten times; and was not equalled (Mr. Wilſon's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, as appears by the racing calendars for thoſe years.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

PEDIGREE.

I certify that Clifden was gottten by Alfred, out of an own ſiſter to the Duke of Queenſbury's bay horſe Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel out of Sir James Penniman's famous Matchem mare.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxleaſe, Hampſhire, Aug. 18, 1799. [eo8t*]

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, a very handſome Horſe for any purpoſe, will ſtand, the enſuing ſeaſon, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if ſent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt day of Auguſt following; a great abundance of good paſturage, gratis; and ſervants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to ſave, a they may be aſſured they are of but little uſe.) Grain will be furniſhed at the market price (for which the money muſt be ſent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greateſt attention will be paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertiſed ſo often, and is ſo well known now, that ſuffice it to ſay, he is the ſire of ſeveral of the beſt racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was ſold laſt fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

RUNAWAY

From the ſubſcriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. laſt, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather ſpare made. I expect he will attempt to paſs for a free man, being informed that he has in poſſeſſion a free paſs; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for ſome time before their departure, and it is probable ſhe may aid him in impoſing on the public with his paſs or may claim him as her ſlave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and ſpare made, very brown ſkin, has taken with her three children, two ſons and a daughter; the two boys are ſons by her firſt huſband, whoſe name was Cooper. Henry, the oldeſt, is tall and ſpare made, very dark ſkin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her laſt huſband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are ſhoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been ſeen in Goochland, near Michie's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that ſtate. Ten Dollars reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, and all reſonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, ſen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,

THE moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon: and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit mares in foal, thoſe that have foals and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country, upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 70 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horſe called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowſley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 101—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh-Forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He alſo won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Wincheſter, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 50 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſſima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1803.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

The highbred Engliſh Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Eſq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there, among them the famous horſe Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York courſe, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refuſed to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaſter, a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the ſubſcriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be ſhewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookſon's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Timothy, with ſeveral other horſes in high reputе, and was conſidered a horſe of great ſpeed and bottom alſo, for his racing, in all moſt every inſtance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing eight years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle or carriage horſes

Dion, now in great perfection, will ſtand this ſeaſon, which will commence the 1ſt day of March, and end the 1ſt day of Auguſt following, at my houſe, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court houſe on the great road leading from Genito bridge, over Meherrin, to Haſkins's, Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, to be paid the firſt day of November next, and Forty Dollars for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, with one dollar to the groom in every inſtance; good and extenſive paſturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for Forty Dollars to inſure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any perſon may have the ſeaſon by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horſe.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Doc, Croft's Bay Barb. grand dam of the Ancaſter Stirling, Makeleſs. Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Dodſworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas obliges me to move my horſe Dion,

acroſs the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have ſtood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is ſon in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's paſtures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wiſh to breed from this horſe, may reſt well aſſured of the greateſt attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 15, 1803.

Hanover County Court, 1ſt March, 1803.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Abſalom Thomas, *Plaintiffs,*

AGAINST

James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.*

In Chan'y.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counſel, and the defendants ſtill failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompſon, Edmund Thompſon, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make ſale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of ſix months, taking ſix bonds for the purchaſe money, four for one fifth part each and two for one tenth part each; and that they deliver the firſt four to the plaintiffs reſpectively, and the other two to the defendants reſpectively, having firſt given three weeks notice of the time, terms and place of ſuch ſale, in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teſte,

Tho. Pollard, D. C. H. C.

3w*

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, March 9, 1803.

BETWEEN

John Seabrooke Plaintiff.

AND

Daniel Broadhead, ſen. Daniel Broadhead, jun. and William Marſhall, Defendants.

THE defendants Daniel Broadhead, ſen. and Daniel Broadhead, jun. not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of May term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

—— Bethune and —— Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fiſher, merchants and partners acting under the firm of Adams and Fiſher, *Defendants.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants —— Bethune and —— Smith, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendants appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November Term, 1802.

Eliphilet Ladd, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

Alexander Donald, James Strange, John Le Meſſurier, Benjamin Hatcher, Thomas Wilſon, and Edwin Fort, *Defendants.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants Alexander Donald and James Strange, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus,* A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the Eſtate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorited by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, THO's WHITE. } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

LYING in James City and York counties, about 5 miles from Williamsburg, upon the ſtage road, known by the name of TARPLEY's, and containing about two hundred and ſixty acres. The ſale will take place before the courthouſe door of James City, on the ſecond Monday in May next, being court day. The terms of ſale will be, one third of the purchaſe money to be paid down upon giving poſſeſſion; one third in twelve months, and the remainder at the end of two years. The payments to be ſecured by bond, and a deed of truſt upon the land, with intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

THE EXECUTORS.

Williamſburg, April 1, 1803. 3w

Bank Notes Found.

FOUND yeſterday between Shockoe warehouſe and Mayo's bridge, a paper containing Bank Notes, which will be delivered to the owner on deſcribing the notes and paying the expenſe of this advertiſement, by applying to

John Henry.

Richmond, 7th April, 1803 [tf.]

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and cultivated for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres, Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the city of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctin, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mckay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.